EXHIBIT B

PENDING CLAIMS

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36. A method of inducing cytoprotective responses in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, which compound induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure and has an aliphatic side chain at position 4 or 5 and lacks an aliphatic side chain at the position 4 or 5 not containing the aliphatic chain.

37. A method of inducing both cytoprotective and NF-κB inhibitory activities in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, which compound induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins and downregulates or inhibits NF-κB activity, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure and has an aliphatic side chain at position 4 or 5 and lacks an aliphatic side chain at the position 4 or 5 not containing the aliphatic chain.

38. A method of inducing cytoprotective responses in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, which compound induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure which lacks an aliphatic side chain at positions 4 and 5.

39. A method of inducing both cytoprotective and NF-κB inhibitory activities in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, which compound induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins and downregulates or inhibits NF-κB activity, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure which lacks an aliphatic side chain at positions 4 and 5.

40. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein at least one of the heat shock proteins is induced is HSP70.

41. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the human has an infectious disease.

42. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the human has an immune disorder.

43. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the human has a leukemia, a sarcoma, a carcinoma or a melanoma.

44. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the human has an inflammatory disorder.

45. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the human is infected with a virus and said compound inhibits viral replication or ameliorates one or more symptoms thereof.

46. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the virus is a retrovirus, herpes virus, arenavirus, paramyxovirus, adenovirus, bunyavirus, cornavirus, filovirus, flavivirus, hepadnavirus, papovavirus, picornavirus, poxvirus, reovirus, togavirus, or rhabdovirus.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the retrovirus is human T-cell lymphotrophic virus (HTLV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

48. The method of claim 46, wherein the herpes virus is herpes virus simplex or Epstein-Barr virus.

49. The method of claim 46, wherein the paramyxovirus is morbillivirus or pneumovirus.

50. The method of claim 46, wherein the paramyxovirus is respiratory syncytial virus or mumps virus.

51. The method of claim 46, wherein the hepadnavirus is hepatitis B virus.

52. The method of claim 46, wherein the flavivirus is hepatitis C virus (HCV), yellow fever virus, or Japanese encephalitis virus.

53. The method of claim 46, wherein the orthomyxovirus is influenza A, B or C.

54. The method of claim 36, 37, 38 or 39, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a daily dosage of 10 μg/kg to 100 mg/kg.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a daily dosage of 5 μg/kg to 50 mg/kg.

56. The method of claim 38 or 39, wherein the compound is 2-cyclopenten-1-one.